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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

ALTITUDE PERFORMANCE INVESTIGATION OF TWO SINGLE-ANNULAR

TYPE COMBUSTORS AND THE PROTOTYPE J40-WE-8 TURBOJET

ENGINE COMBUSTOR WITH VARIOUS COMBUSTOR-INLET

AIR PRESSURE PROFILES

By Adam E. Sobolewski, Robert R. Miller, and John E. McAulay

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory CLASSIFICATION CELANGED Ohio

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ALTITUDE PERFORMANCE INVESTIGATION OF TWO SINGLE-ANNULAR TYPE

COMBUSTORS AND THE PROTOTYPE J40-WE-8 TURBOJET ENGINE COMBUSTOR

WITH VARIOUS COMBUSTOR INLET-AIR PRESSURE PROFILES

By Adam E. Sobolewski, Robert R. Miller, and John E. McAulay

SUMMARY

Data were obtained for three single-annular type combustors with different combustor inlet-air pressure profiles over a range of engine speeds at an altitude of 30,000 feet and a flight Mach number of 0.62. The combustors with a lower percentage of total hole area at the inner wall had a higher combustor-outlet temperature profile near the inner wall than the combustor with equal hole-area distributions; the converse was true near the outer wall. As the combustor inlet-air pressure profile was lowered (corresponding to a reduction in air flow) at the inner portion of the passage height, the combustoroutlet temperature profile near the inner wall was raised. Similar trends were encountered near the outer wall. Combustor pressure-loss coefficient was not affected by hole-area distribution but was affected by total hole area and inlet-air pressure profile. For combustors with total hole areas of 877 and 809 square inches, the pressure-loss coefficients were 10.8 and 12.4, respectively, at a combustor density ratio of 2.2. For changes in inlet-air pressure profile, the pressureloss coefficient varied from 10.8 to 15.8, at a density ratio of 2.2. There was no discernible effect of the aforementioned variables on combustion efficiency.

Combustor performance data were also obtained with the compressor-combustor configuration of the turbojet engine designated the prototype J40-WE-8. These data were obtained over a range of altitudes from 15,000 to 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.17 to 0.99. For the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet-engine combustor, combustion efficiency at a corrected engine speed of 7600 rpm decreased from 0.98 at an altitude of 15,000 feet to 0.83 at an altitude of 55,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.62 and open exhaust-nozzle area (area of 534 sq in.).

A good correlation was obtained when combustion efficiency was presented as a function of a combustion parameter and engine fuel-air ratio. These data indicated that at values of combustion parameter below 34,000 pounds-OR-second per cubic foot there was a fuel-air ratio that resulted in an optimum combustion efficiency for a given value of combustion parameter.

INTRODUCTION

An investigation of the performance of the XJ40-WE-6 turbojet engine in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel disclosed that the engine operated with compressor surge and a combustor-outlet temperature inversion within the desired operating speed range. As a result of changes made in the setting of the blades in the compressor and a study of the configuration of the combustor, conducted in cooperation with the engine manufacturer, the compressor surge was displaced out of the operating speed range and the combustor-outlet temperature inversion was corrected. These results are reported in references 1 and 2.

In correcting the combustor-outlet temperature inversion, three single-annular-type combustors having slightly different air-passage geometry were evaluated on the engine. Correcting the compressor surge by making changes to the blade settings resulted in different inlet-air pressure profiles at the inlet to the combustors and made possible a determination of the effect of inlet-air pressure profile on combustor performance. This investigation was conducted over a range of engine speeds, at an altitude of 30,000 feet, and a flight Mach number of 0.65.

The XJ40-WE-6 engine having the improved compressor and combustion-chamber configuration was designated the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine without an afterburner. Combustor performance data on the prototype J40-WE-8 engine were obtained over a range of altitudes from 15,000 to 55,000 feet, flight Mach numbers from 0.17 to 0.99, and over a range of engine speeds at five fixed exhaust-nozzle areas. These combustor data constituted the first evaluation in an altitude facility of the performance of a single-annular combustor with spring-loaded variable-area fuel nozzles operating as an integral component of a turbojet engine.

Combustor data are presented herein to show the correlation of combustion efficiency with engine fuel-air ratio and a combustion parameter expressed in terms of inlet variables P_4T_4/V_b . (All symbols used in this report are given in appendix A.)

The performance of the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet-engine combustor and three other different types of combustors are compared herein by data which shows the variation of combustion efficiency with fuel-air ratio and combustion parameter P_4T_4/V_b for the different combustors.

APPARATUS

Engine

The turbojet engine used at the start of this investigation was designated the XJ40-WE-6. Subsequent compressor and combustor configurations resulted in the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine without afterburner (fig. 1). A manufacturer's rating for the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine is not available at the present time; however, its rating would be similar to the rating of the XJ40-WE-6 turbojet engine, which had a static sea-level thrust of 7500 pounds at an engine speed of 7260 rpm and a turbine-inlet temperature of 1425° F (1885° R). At this operating condition the air flow was approximately 142 pounds per second, and the combustor-inlet total pressure, total temperature, and velocity (based on the maximum cross-sectional area of the combustor, 6.40 sq ft) were 10,600 pounds per square foot absolute, 870° R, and 101 feet per second, respectively. The principal components of the engine were an eleven-stage axial-flow compressor, single-annular combustor, two-stage turbine, diffuser, and variable-area exhaust nozzle.

A number of different compressor configurations were obtained in the compressor development program, and data were selected for presentation herein from three configurations. These configurations, which were designated compressors 1 to 3, were chosen because they provided a wide range of combustor inlet-air pressure profiles.

Combustors

Combustion data were obtained with three combustors (supplied by the manufacturer) which were of the single-annular type, differing only in the perforations in the inner and outer walls of the combustor basket and in some mechanical strengthening features. These combustors had a maximum cross-sectional area of 6.40 square feet. The combustors, designated A, B, and C, are shown in figures 2, 3, and 4, respectively. A cross section of the combustors and a developed sketch of an element of surface from the combustor baskets for each of the three combustors are shown in figure 5. The variation of total hole area with combustor length for the three combustors is presented in figure 6. The total hole area includes the area of the



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openings shown in figure 5 and the various circumferential openings located at the inner and outer walls of the combustor. As shown in figure 6, the total hole area for combustors A and C was 796 and 877 square inches, respectively; however, approximately the same percentage of hole area was provided at the inner and outer walls of the combustor basket. The distribution of total hole area was 46.5 percent at the inner wall and 53.5 percent at the outer wall. Combustor B, which had a total hole area approximately the same as combustor A, had equal area distribution at the inner and outer walls of the combustor basket.

The splitter (fig. 5) divided the air flow entering the combustor into two annular passages formed by the combustor basket and the inner and outer walls of the combustor. Engine fuel was admitted and sprayed downstream in the combustor through 16 spring-loaded variable-area nozzles located at the upstream end of the combustor. Through the combined action of an engine-fuel distributor, equalizing valves, and spring-loaded variable-area nozzles, the fuel flow through each of the 16 nozzles was maintained equal at all fuel flows.

INSTALLATION AND INSTRUMENTATION

The engine was mounted on a wing section that spanned the 20-foot-diameter test section of the altitude wind tunnel (fig. 1). Dry refrigerated air was supplied to the engine from the tunnel make-up air system through a duct connected to the engine inlet. Throttle valves were installed in the duct to permit regulation of the pressure at the inlet of the engine. Instrumentation for measuring pressures and temperatures was installed at various stations in the engine (figs. 7 and 8). Ten sonic probe thermocouples, which could be traversed radially, were used at the combustor-outlet station (fig. 8(c)) to obtain temperature profiles.

PROCEDURE

Dry refrigerated air was supplied to the engine at the standard temperature for each flight condition with the exception that the minimum temperature obtained was about -20° F (440° R). The air, at approximately sea-level pressure at the entrance of the make-up air system, was throttled to a total pressure at the engine inlet corresponding to the desired flight condition, with complete free-stream ram pressure recovery assumed.

Combustor performance data, showing the effect of different combustor inlet-air pressure profiles and combustor hole-area

a range of engine speeds.

distribution on combustor performance, were obtained at an altitude of 30,000 feet, a flight Mach number of 0.62, and over a range of engine

The combustor of the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine, which consisted of compressor 1 and combustor A, was investigated over a range of altitudes from 15,000 to 55,000 feet, flight Mach numbers from 0.17 to 0.99, at several constant exhaust-nozzle areas, and over

Complete radial surveys of the combustor-outlet temperature using the sonic probe thermocouples were obtained at rated speed only. The engine fuel used was MIL-F-5624 at a temperature of about 80° F. This fuel had a lower heating value of 18,700 Btu per pound and a hydrogen to carbon ratio of 0.171. The methods of calculation are presented in appendix B.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of Changing Combustor Inlet-Air Pressure Profile

and Hole Geometry on Combustor Performance

The effects on combustor performance of inlet-air pressure profiles and combustor hole-area distribution are discussed in terms of (1) temperature profile at the combustor outlet, (2) pressure-loss characteristics, and (3) combustion efficiency.

Combustor-outlet temperature profiles. - The effect of different combustor configurations on combustor-outlet temperature profiles for operating conditions at high and low engine speeds is shown in figures 9 and 10. As mentioned previously, radial temperature surveys at the combustor outlet (station 5, fig. 8(c)) were obtained only at rated spped. It has been shown, however, that turbine-outlet temperature profiles (station 6, fig. 8(d)) are indicative of turbineinlet or combustor-outlet temperature profiles; therefore, turbineoutlet temperature profiles are presented at reduced engine speeds (fig. 9(d) and 10(d)). In the comparison of the combustor configurations the combustor inlet-air pressure profiles (compressor outletair pressure profiles) are the same. Any change in combustor performance may therefore be attributed to the difference in the combustor hole geometry. Combustors A and B, which are compared in figure 9, have about the same total hole area, but different hole-area distribution. The percentage hole-area distribution at the inner wall for combustors A and B was 46.5 and 50 percent, respectively. As shown in figure 9, the combustor-outlet temperature distribution was



affected by variations in hole-area distribution. The effect of changes in hole-area distribution at the inner and outer walls was to cause a radial shift (due to a restriction or damming effect) in air flow in the region between the compressor outlet, where the combustor inletair pressure profiles were measured, and the splitter (fig. 5). The decrease in hole area at the inner wall for combustor A resulted in lower air flow and, therefore, high combustor-outlet temperatures near the inner wall. Conversely, combustor A had relatively lower combustor-outlet temperatures near the outer wall.

The combustors compared in figure 10 differ both in hole-area distribution and total hole area. Combustor B had a total hole area of 809 square inches, 50 percent of which was located on the inner wall, and combustor C had a total hole area of 877 square inches, 46.5 percent of which was located on the inner wall. This lower percent of total hole area and air flow at the inner wall of combustor C resulted in higher combustor-outlet temperatures near the inner wall as shown in figures 10(b) and 10(d). The reverse was again true at the outer wall.

Although the changes in combustor-outlet temperature profile for the different combustors have been explained on the basis of total hole-area distribution at the inner and outer walls, the effect of changes in the axial hole distribution (figs. 5 and 6) is also an influencing factor. It was not possible, however, from the data available to account for the effect of changes in the axial hole distribution.

The effect of combustor inlet-air pressure profile on combustoroutlet temperature profile is shown in figure 11. The splitter located at the upstream end of the combustor (fig. 5) tends to direct the air flow in the inner 55 percent of the passage height towards the inner wall of the combustor and the remaining portion of the air flow towards the outer wall. As shown in figures 11(a) and 11(c) the shift in total-pressure distribution with change in compressor configuration resulted in a greater percentage of the total air flow for compressor 2 relative to compressor 3 to be directed towards the inner wall of the combustor. This effect resulted in lower combustor-outlet temperatures at the inner portion of the passage height and higher temperatures at the outer portion of the passage height for compressor 2 (figs. 11(b) and 11(d)). Thus, for the series of combustors investigated the combustor-outlet temperature profile was shown to be influenced by the combustor inlet-air pressure profile as well as by the changes in combustor hole-area distribution discussed previously.

Pressure-loss characteristics. - The effect of combustor configurations and combustor inlet-air pressure profiles on combustor pressureloss coefficient $(P_4 - P_5)/q_b$ is presented in figure 12. Although there is considerable scatter in the data, particularly at low total density ratios, curves were faired through the points with the aid of trends established from data for other configurations and from windmilling engine tests. Combustors A and B, compared in figure 12(a), have about the same total hole area but differ in hole-area distribution. As shown, in figure 12(a) there was no apparent difference in pressure loss between the two combustors. Combustors B and C, having different hole areas and hole distributions, are compared in figure 12(b). The pressure loss is greater for combustor B which had the smaller total hole area. At a constant value of combustor density ratio of 2.2, the pressure-loss coefficient was 10.8 and 12.4 for combustors C and B, respectively. The data show, therefore, that over the range of hole geometry investigated the pressure loss was independent of hole area distribution (fig. 12(a)) and dependent on the total hole area (fig. 12(b)).

The effect of combustor inlet-air pressure profile on combustor total-pressure-loss coefficient of combustor C is shown in figure 12(c). The pressure loss for the air-pressure profile of compressor 2 was greater than that obtained with compressor 3. At a density ratio of 2.2, the pressure-loss coefficient was 10.8 and 15.8 for air-pressure profiles of compressors 3 and 2, respectively. Since the temperature profiles shown in figures 11(b) and 11(d) indicate that compressor 2 directs a greater proportion of the air flow toward the combustor inner wall than compressor 3, and also that the combustor inner wall had a lower percentage of the total hole area than the outer wall, the pressure-loss coefficient would tend to be greater for the air-pressure profile of compressor 2. Thus. it is apparent that the pressure-loss coefficient is sensitive to combustor inlet-air pressure profile; however, it is not possible to determine precisely whether the increase in pressure-loss coefficient associated with compressor 2 was due entirely to the increase in losses in mixing and turbulence in the combustor basket or in diffusion loss from the combustor inlet (compressor outlet) to the combustor.

Combustion efficiency. - The effect of combustor configurations and combustor inlet-air pressure profiles on combustion efficiency is shown in figure 13. In order to enable a direct comparison of the different combustors and inlet-air pressure profiles irrespective of differences in inlet pressure, temperatures, or velocities, the combustion correlation parameter P_4T_4/V_b was used. This combustion parameter is derived in reference 3. As will be shown later, there was an additional effect of fuel-air ratio on combustion efficiency.

Inasmuch as the various configurations were investigated at the same flight conditions, and over the same range of engine speeds and exhaust-nozzle areas, the fuel-air ratios for each of the configurations were essentially the same for any given value of combustion parameter shown in figure 13. The data show that for the configurations and pressure profiles studied there was no effect of these variables on combustion efficiency. Combustion efficiency remained approximately constant at 0.98 for values of combustion parameter greater than 34,000 pounds-OR-second per cubic foot, and decreased for values of combustion parameter below 34,000 pounds-OR-second per cubic foot to 0.60 at a combustion parameter of 8400 pounds-OR-second per cubic foot.

Performance of the Prototype J40-WE-8 Turbojet-Engine Combustor

The results presented in the previous discussion were obtained during the early phase of the investigation which consisted of a compressor development and combustor evaluation program of the XJ40-WE-6 turbojet engine. From this part of the investigation, as mentioned previously, a configuration comprised of compressor 1 and combustor A was selected for the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine. This configuration was chosen because of improved compressor surge characteristics, elimination of combustor-outlet temperature inversion (references 1 and 2), and satisfactory mechanical reliability of the combustor. A performance evaluation of this configuration was obtained over a wide range of flight and engine operating conditions and is presented in the following section. Most of the performance data are presented at an exhaust-nozzle area of 534 square inches (open nozzle). The trends of the data for all the exhaust-nozzle areas were similar, but the effects on the combustor performance were somewhat greater with the open exhaust-nozzle area. Data for all exhaust-nozzle areas are presented in table I.

Combustion efficiency. - The effects of corrected engine speed, altitude, flight Mach number, and exhaust-nozzle area on combustion efficiency are shown in figure 14. Although flight condition, engine speed, and exhaust-nozzle area are not basic combustor variables, the data in figure 14 are shown in order to illustrate the variation in performance of the combustor in an engine. The variations in combustion efficiency for a given combustor configuration are primarily due to changes in combustor-inlet pressure, temperature, velocity, and fuel-air ratio as will be discussed later. At a flight Mach number of 0.62 and exhaust-nozzle area of 534 square inches, combustion



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efficiency decreased from 0.98 at 15,000 feet to 0.83 at 55,000 feet, at a corrected engine speed of 7600 rpm (fig. 14(a)). The effect of altitude on combustion efficiency becomes even more pronounced at the lower engine speeds. Although the variables, flight Mach number and exhaust nozzle area, also affect combustion efficiency, the effects are less pronounced than the altitude effect as shown in figures 14(b) and 14(c), respectively. At a corrected engine speed of 7600 rpm and at an altitude of 35,000 feet, (fig. 14(b)) a change in flight Mach number from 0.17 to 0.99, increased combustion efficiency from about 0.955 to 0.995. In figure 14(c), which shows the effect of exhaust-nozzle area on combustion efficiency increased from about 0.97 to 0.98 as the exhaust-nozzle area was reduced from 534 to 420 square inches at a corrected engine speed of 7600 rpm.

Combustor pressure-loss characteristics. - Combustor pressureloss characteristics are presented in terms of engine parameters in figure 15 and of combustor parameters in figure 16. In both figures the pressure-loss characteristics include the pressure loss due to (1) the diffusion process from the combustor inlet (compressor outlet) to the combustor basket, (2) mixing and turbulence in the combustor basket, and (3) momentum pressure loss associated with the burning process. For all flight conditions and exhaust-nozzle areas, the combustor total-pressure-loss ratio $(P_4 - P_5)/P_4$ decreased with increasing corrected engine speed above a corrected engine speed of about 6000 rpm (fig. 15). For example, at an altitude of 35,000 feet, flight Mach number of 0.62, and exhaust-nozzle area of 534 square inches, the combustor total-pressure-loss ratio decreased from 0.040 to 0.031 as corrected engine speed increased from 6000 to 7400 rpm (fig. 15). This reduction in pressure-loss ratio with increasing corrected engine speed may be attributed to a more favorable combustor inlet-air pressure profile resulting in a more efficient diffusion process. At a constant value of corrected engine speed, decreasing altitude (fig. 15(a)) or increasing flight Mach number (fig. 15(b)) or exhaust-nozzle area (fig. 15(c)), in general, resulted in an increasing pressure-loss ratio. For instance, at a corrected engine speed of 7000 rpm, altitude of 35,000 feet, and flight Mach number of 0.62, increasing exhaust-nozzle area from 367 to 534 square inches resulted in an increase of total-pressure-loss ratio from 0.024 to 0.036 (fig. 15(c)).

The combustor pressure-loss characteristics are presented in terms of fundamental combustor parameters in figure 16. The combustor total-pressure-loss coefficient increased as the combustor total-density ratio was increased from 1.0 to 1.9, reaching a maximum value of 9.2 at a density ratio of 1.9. For values of density ratios above 1.9, the pressure-loss coefficient tends to decrease. From theoretical considerations (reference 4), the pressure-loss coefficient should vary linearly with density ratio. Possible factors in the disagreement are that the



efficiency of the diffusion process, as well as the mixing and turbulent losses in the combustion, varied as the density ratio was changed.

Correlation of Combustion Efficiency with Engine Fuel-Air

Ratio and Combustion Parameter

Because the process of combustion is complex and depends on many factors it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine a combustion parameter which correlates combustion efficiency for all flight and engine operating conditions. However, some of the primary variables affecting combustion efficiency are considered in the combustion parameter P_4T_4/V_b derived in reference 3. In order to obtain a satisfactory correlation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameter P_4T_4/V_b , an additional parameter, engine fuel-air ratio, was introduced. Combustion efficiency is presented in figure 17 as a function of these two combustion parameters for two of the compressorcombustor configurations investigated. The data of figure 17(a) were obtained at altitudes from 15,000 to 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.17 to 0.99. The data of figure 17(b) represent a range of altitudes from 15,000 to 45,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.17 to 0.62. Although scatter is present, particularly at low values of P_4T_4/V_b , the curves for several narrow ranges of fuel-air ratio provide a reasonably good correlation of the data. In general, the data in figures 17(a) and 17(b) exhibit about the same magnitudes and trends. In figures 17(a) and 17(b), combustor efficiency begins to decline for values of P_4T_4/V_b below 34,000 pounds- $^{\circ}R$ -second per cubic foot. Below this value of P_4T_4/V_b , combustion efficiency was sensitive to fuel-air ratio, and above this value, fuel-air ratio had a negligible effect.

The data of figure 17 are presented in figure 18 with fuel-air ratio as the abscissa in order to show more clearly the effect of fuel-air ratio on combustion efficiency. Because sufficient data were not available to completely separate the variables, $P_A T_A / V_D$ and fuel-air ratio, each of the curves presented in figure 18 is for a small range of P_4T_4/V_b . These data indicate that over these small ranges of P4T4/Vb there was an optimum value of fuel-air ratio for maximum combustion efficiency. For example, for a range of P_4T_4/V_h of 6500 to 7500 pounds- ^{O}R -second per cubic foot, combustion efficiency varied from 0.50 to 0.67 as fuel-air ratio was increased from 0.0066 to 0.0112, and a further increase in fuel-air ratio from 0.0112 to 0.0156 decreased combustion efficiency from 0.675 to 0.55.





Combustion efficiency probably varied with fuel-air ratio at a constant value of combustion parameter because of local rich and lean fuel-air ratio regions in the primary zone of the combustor. These regions may also be influenced by the degree of fuel atomization. At the high values of fuel-air ratio, some of the local regions in the primary zone are probably excessively rich in fuel, and combustion was incomplete because of a lack of oxygen; whereas, at the lower values of fuel-air ratio, some of the local regions were too lean for efficient combustion.

Comparison of Several Combustors from Different Turbojet Engines

Performance of four different current combustors is compared in figure 19. Combustion efficiency is shown as a function of combustion parameter P_4T_4/V_b at three different levels of fuel-air ratio. Combustor A was the combustor used in the prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine. Data for combustor M were not available below a combustion parameter of 20,000 pounds- $^{\rm O}R$ -second per cubic foot.

Combustion efficiency of all combustors shown was affected somewhat by fuel-air ratio, probably because of the rich and lean combustion regions previously discussed. This effect of fuel-air ratio was greatest at low values of combustion parameter P_4T_4/V_b .

For the range of combustor operating conditions investigated, the performance of combustors A, M, and N was approximately the same. These combustors have fuel systems that provide good fuel atomization and distribution over a wide range of fuel flows. Combustor P had a lower combustion efficiency than combustors A, M, and N, especially at low values of combustion parameter and fuel-air ratio. The low combustion efficiencies experienced with combustor P are felt to be primarily a result of the fixed-area fuel nozzles which provide poor spray and penetration characteristics at low fuel flows. Of course, combustion efficiency is primarily a function of matching the fuel and air properly and not of fuel injection alone; nevertheless, for the combustors presented, combustion efficiency is concluded to be primarily dependent on the method of fuel injection rather than the type of combustor used.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. The effect of combustor hole-area distribution and combustor inlet-air pressure profile on combustor performance was obtained over a range of engine speeds at an altitude of 30,000 feet and a flight Mach number of 0.62:





- (a) The combustors with a lower percentage of total hole area at the inner wall had a higher combustor-outlet temperature profile near the inner wall than the combustor with equal hole-area distribution; the converse was true near the outer wall. As the combustor inlet-air pressure profile was lowered (corresponding to a reduction in air flow) at the inner portion of the passage height, the combustor-outlet temperature profile near the inner wall was raised. Similar trends were encountered near the outer wall.
- (b) Combustor pressure-loss coefficient was not affected by holearea distribution but was affected by total hole area and inlet-air pressure profile. For combustors with total hole area of 877 and 809 square inches, the pressure-loss coefficient was 10.8 and 12.4, respectively, at a combustor density ratio of 2.2. For changes in inlet-air pressure profile, the pressure-loss coefficient varied from 10.8 to 15.8 at a density ratio of 2.2. There was no discernible effect of these variables on combustion efficiency.
- 2. With compressor 1 and combustor A, which was the configuration designated the prototype J40-WE-8, data were obtained over a range of altitudes from 15,000 to 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.17 to 0.99.
- (a) These data showed that, in general, a change in corrected engine speed, altitude, flight Mach number or exhaust-nozzle area in order to increase the combustor-inlet pressure resulted in an increase in combustion efficiency except at high pressure levels where combustion efficiency was constant. For example, at a flight Mach number of 0.62 and an open exhaust nozzle (area, 534 sq in.) the combustion efficiency decreased from 0.98 to 0.83 as altitude was increased from 15,000 to 55,000 feet at a corrected engine speed of 7600 rpm.
- (b) For all flight conditions and exhaust-nozzle areas, combustor total-pressure-loss ratio decreased as the corrected engine speed increased above a corrected engine speed of about 6000 rpm. However, at a constant corrected engine speed, decreasing altitude, or increasing flight Mach number or exhaust-nozzle area, in general, resulted in an increasing total-pressure-loss ratio. At a corrected engine speed of 7000 rpm, an altitude of 35,000 feet, and a flight Mach number of 0.62, an increase in the exhaust-nozzle area from 367 to 534 square inches resulted in an increase of combustor total-pressure-loss ratio from 0.024 to 0.036.
- 3. A good correlation was obtained when combustion efficiency was presented as a function of combustion parameter P_4T_4/V_b and engine fuel-air ratio. These data indicated that at values of combustion

parameter below 34,000 pounds- ^{O}R -second per cubic foot there was a fuel-air ratio that resulted in an optimum combustion efficiency for a given value of combustion parameter.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Cleveland, Ohio

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APPENDIX A

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

- A cross-sectional area, sq ft
- cp specific heat at constant pressure, Btu/(1b)(°F)
- c_v specific heat at constant volume, Btu/(lb)(°F)
- f/a fuel-air ratio
- g acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec2
- H enthalpy
- M Mach number
- N engine speed, rpm
- P total pressure, lb/sq ft abs
- p static pressure, lb/sq ft abs
- q theoretical dynamic pressure, lb/sq ft abs
- R gas constant, 53.4 ft-lb/(lb)(OR)
- T total temperature, OR
- t static temperature, OR
- V velocity, ft/sec
- Wa air flow, lb/sec
- We fuel flow, lb/hr
- Wg gas flow, lb/sec
- γ ratio of specific heats, c_D/c_V
- δ pressure correction factor, P/2116 (total pressure divided by NACA standard sea-level pressure)

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- η efficiency
- temperature correction factor, $\gamma T/(1.4)(519)$ (product of γ and total temperature divided by product of γ at standard sealevel temperature)
- ρ density, (lb)(sec²)/ft⁴

Subscripts:

- O free-stream conditions
- l cowl inlet
- 3 compressor inlet
- 4 combustor inlet, compressor outlet
- 5 combustor outlet, turbine inlet.
- 6 turbine outlet
- 7 exhaust-nozzle outlet
- b burner
- c compressor
- i indicated
- t turbine

APPENDIX B

METHODS OF CALCULATION

Air flow. - Air flow was calculated at station 1 (fig. 2) by use of the following equation

$$W_{a,1} = p_1 A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma_1 g}{(\gamma_1 - 1)Rt_1} \left[\frac{\gamma_1 - 1}{p_1} - 1 \right]}$$

Gas flow downstream of the combustor is

$$W_g = W_{a,1} + \frac{W_f}{3600}$$

Combustor dynamic pressure. - In order to calculate a combustor dynamic pressure, based on a combustor maximum cross-sectional area of 6.40 square feet, a combustor Mach number was first calculated with the equation

$$\frac{M_{b}}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{4} - 1}{2} M_{b}^{2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_{4} + 1}{2(\gamma_{4} - 1)}}} = \frac{W_{a,4}\sqrt{T_{4}}}{0.776 A_{b}P_{4}\sqrt{\gamma_{4}}}$$

then

$$q_b = \frac{\gamma_4 p_4 M_b^2}{2}$$

and

$$p_{4} = \frac{P_{4}}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{4} - 1}{2} M_{b}^{2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_{4}}{\gamma_{4} - 1}}}$$

therefore

$$q_{b} = \frac{\gamma_{4} P_{4} M_{b}^{2}}{2 \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{4} - 1}{2} M_{b}^{2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma_{4}}{\gamma_{4} - 1}}}$$

Combustor-inlet velocity. - With the use of combustor Mach number Mb, combustor-inlet velocity was determined from the following equation:

$$V_b = M_b \sqrt{\gamma_4 gRt_4}$$

where

$$t_{4} = \frac{T_{4}}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{4} - 1}{2} M_{b}^{2}\right)}$$

Turbine-inlet temperature. - Turbine-inlet temperature was calculated from the following equation, which assumes compressor and turbine work equal:

$$T_5 = \frac{W_{a,1} c_{p,c}}{W_{g,5} c_{p,t}} (T_4 - T_1) + T_7$$

Combustion efficiency. - With the assumption that the compressor and turbine work are equal, combustion efficiency is defined as the ratio of the actual enthalpy rise of the gas while passing through the engine to the theoretical increase in enthalpy that would result from complete combustion of the fuel change.

 $\eta_b = \frac{\text{actual enthalpy rise of the gas across the engine}}{\text{heat input}}$

$$= \frac{3600 \left[W_{a,1} H_{a} \right]_{T_{1}}^{T_{7}} + \left[W_{f} H_{f} \right]_{T_{b}}^{T_{7}}}{18,700 W_{f}}$$

where 18,700 Btu per pound of fuel is the lower heating value of the fuel.

Combustor total-density ratio. - From the gas law the total density is

$$\rho = \frac{P}{gRT}$$

then

$$\frac{\rho_4}{\rho_5} = \frac{P_4}{P_5} \frac{T_5}{T_4}$$

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- 2. Conrad, E. William, Finger, Harold B., and Essig, Robert H.: Effect of Rotor- and Stator-Blade Modification on Surge Performance of an ll-Stage Axial-Flow Compressor. II Redesigned Compressor for XJ40-WE-6 Engine. NACA RM E52IlO, 1953.
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TABLE I. - COMBUSTOR PERFORMANCE DATA FOR PROTOTYPE

				,		,		,		
Run	Altitude (ft)	Ram- pressure ratio	Flight mach number	Free-stream static pressure	Engine speed N	Corrected engine speed	Compressor- inlet total temperature	Combustor- inlet total temperature	Combustor- inlet total pressure	Calculated combustor- cutlet tota
		P_1/P_0	Mo	Po .	(rpm)	N/-/8 (rpm)	Ta	T ₄	P4	temperatur
				$\left(\frac{1b}{\text{sq it abs}}\right)$		(грш)	(°R)	(PR)	$\left(\frac{1b}{\text{sq ft abs}}\right)$	T ₅
				,			,		(44 27 22)	(",
1	15,000	1.017	0.155 .176	1186 1184	7260 7260	7275 7205	517 527	857 883	5573 5845	1630 1852
3		1.021	.175 .169	1165 1165	6534 6534	6939 6900	460 465	744 754	5235 5357	1367 1467
5		1.022	.I76	1185	6534	6913	464	761	5492	1577
6 7		1.019	.164	1162 1168	6534 6534	6913 6939	464 460	767 772	5580 5791	1660 1767
9		1.297 1.296	.621 .621	1181 1183	7260 7260	7376 7591	503 501	834 826	7020 7115	1520 1530
10		1.298	.622	1163	7260	7391	501	840	7295	1610
12		1.292 1.294	.616 .619	1183 1186	7260 7260	7398 7383	500 502	839 838	7369 7339	1670 1697
13		1.291	.616	1188 1186	7260 7260	7427 7569	496 504	843 858	7546 7459	1737 1840
15		1.302	.626	1183	7260	7398	500	856	7687	1850
16		1.296 1.294	.621 .619	1179 1183	7079 7079	7199 7190	502 500	816 818	6833 6773	1460 1463
18		1.292	.616 .614	1186 1186	7079 7079	7214 7214	500 500	813 833	7019 7171	1548 1667
20 20		1.291	.616 .619	1184 1183	7079 6897	7192	503 505	784.4	7390	1777
22		1.296	.621	1188	6897	6994 7000	504	812 815	6496 6736	1420 1500
23		1.289	.614 .618	1188	6897 6897	7063 7007	495 503	821 829	6786 7069	1607 1713
25 26	i	1.289	.622 .619	1183 1183	6716 6716	6790	508 506	806 799	6106	1595 1575
27		1.295	.619	1187	6716	6803 6810	505	803	6160 6388	1455
29 28		1.295	.619	1183 1194	6716 6716	6823 6803	503 506	801 807	6510 6486	1473 1540
30 31		1.292	.617	1188 1188	6716 6534	6803 6817 6599	504 509	816 792	6762 5820	1353
32		1.295	.619	1183	6534	6607	508	788		1323
33 34		1.300	.624 .616	1187 1188	6534 6534	6632 6645	504 502	789 788	6089 6187	1403 1476
35 36		1.298	.622	1183 1185	6534 6534	6619 6639	506 503	795 798	6277 6310	1500 1580
37	`	1.298	.622	1187	6534	6658	500	811	6720	1803
38 39	1	1.298 1.301	.625	1182 1188	6171 6171	6253 6257	509 505	764 761	5242 5321	1298
40		1.300	.624 .619	1182 1179	6171 6171	6276 6270	502 503	763 768	5367 5537	1367 1450
42		1.296 1.299 1.296	.621	1183	6171	6288	500	781	5793	1655
44		1.296	.625 .621	1188 1182	5808 5808	5889 5860	505 510	734 738	4493 4540	1157
45 46	1	1.294	.619	1184	5808 5808	5884 5854	506 511	736 744	4634 4681	1230 1297
47		1.291	.616	1185	. 5808	5889	505	740	4843	1350
48		1.298	.622 .616	1186 1190	5808 5082	5918 5112	500 513	752 694	5083 3394	1527 1055
50 51		1.297	.621 .619	1181 1186	5082 5082	5123 5133	51.1 509	689 687	3466 3485	1023 1082
52 53		1.301	.625 .619	1187	5082 5082	5143 5153	507	686	3527	1115 1170
54		1.289	.614	1187	5082	5138	505 508	685 699	3633 3636	1233
55 56		1.288	.609	1190 1190	5082 3993	5179 4041	500 507	692 614	3749 2317	1290 900
57 58	30,000	1.297 1.301 1.302	0.625	1189 611	3086 7260	3135 7739	503 457	557 775	1769 3864	730
59 60		1.302	.626 .625	612	7260 7260	7710 7725	460	781	3914	1515
61		1.303	.627	612 612	7260	7703	458 461	785 786	3983 3955	1570 1570
62 63		1.303	.627 .616	608 610	7260 7260	7710	460 462	792 798	4076 4122	1650 1707
64	l	1.296	.621 .627	612 610	7260 7260	7717	459 459	810 811	4207 4223	1808
66	1	1.298	.621	620	7260	7696	462	803	4234	
68	İ	1.293	.614	612 612	7260 7260	7739 7725	457 458	816 817	4251 4243	1862 1860
69 70	35,000	1.018	0.160	611 478	7260 7260	7739 7863	457	805 772	4308 2477	1817 1553
71	,	1.014	.141	476	7280 7260	7848	444	790	2575 2647	1715 1818
73		1.013	.130	476 477	7260	7884 7877	440 441	802	2650	1825
74 75		1.017	.155	477 478	7260 7260	7841 7848	445	803 802	2678 2702	1877 1863
76 77		1.018	.160	478 478	7079	7874	442	759	2429 2294	1499 1420
78		1.019	.168	478	6716 6534	729 4 7102	440 439	735 722	2216	1371
79 80	1	1.021	.173	479 477	5808 5082	6313 5519	439 440	676 635	1776 1353	1249 1198
81 82		1.022	.176	479 479	3993 3630	4336	440	571	908 820	1210 1200
83		1.025	.188	479	3086	3942 3351	440 440	547 519	705	1200
84 85	Ì	1.293	.618	479 477	7260 7260	7884 7754	440 455	767 784	3087 3049	1495 1555
86		1.292	.616	482	7260	7877	441	769	3160	1550

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Combustor- outlet total pressure P5 (lb sq ft abs)	Fuel flow W _f (lb/hr)	Turbine- outlet total tempera- ture T ₆ (°R)	Projected exhaust- nozzle area A7 (sq in.)	Engine- inlet air flow Wa,1 (lb/sec)	Engine fuel-air ratio f/a	Combustor total-pressure-loss ratio (P4-P5)	Combustor total- pressure- loss coeffic- ient (P4-P5)	Combustor total density ratio P4/P5	Combustion efficiency \$\eta_{\text{b}}\$	Combustion parameter $\frac{P_{\bullet}/T_{\bullet}}{V_{b}}$ $\left(\frac{1b^{-OR}-sec}{ft^{5}}\right)$	Run
5375 5674 5054 5179 5323	3255 4135 2715 3115 3520	1325 1535 1118 1217 1316	534 449 536 475 438	80.80 79.66 81.97 80.51 80-19	0.0112 .0144 .0092 .0107 .0122	0.0355 .0293 .0348 .0352 .0308	9,096 9,096 9,577 9,727 9,548	1.972 2.160 1.903 2.013 2.138	0.990 .981 .948 .945	46,916 52,127 40,491 42,902 45,493	1 2 5 4 5
5416 5632 6759 6849 7045 7119 7093	3845 4340 3760 3905 4370 4615 4680	1392 1499 1224 1237 1308 1366 1393	414 388 534 511 479 455	78.96 80.15 105.44 105.50 106.33 105.51 105.21	.0135 .0150 .0099 .0103 .0114 .0122	.0294 .0275 .0372 .0374 .0343 .0359 .0335	9.647 9.578 10.00 10.35 9.766 9.921 9.801	2.230 2.354 1.893 1.924 1.985 2.060 2.095	.944 .957 .984 .964 .967 .974	47,820 51,328 56,876 57,958 60,822 62,243 61,959	5 7 8 9 10 11 12
7520 7428 7474 8573 6521 8770	4985 5530 5555 3505 3495 4030	1425 1527 1537 1177 1182 1259	442 422 416 556 534 479	106.81 105.12 106.21 104.08 103.46 103.84	.0130 .0146 .0145 .0094 .0094	.0500 .0042 .0277 .0381 .0372 .0355	9.004 1.216 8.589 9.962 9.730 10.080	2.124 2.154 2.223 1.860 1.859 1.95	.988 .978 .993 .966 .966	64,632 63,680 67,529 53,872 55,426 57,905	15 14 15 16 17 18 19
6932 7158 6250 6492 6550 6848 5880	4470 5150 3200 3715 4045 4710 2895	1368 1474 1145 1224 1521 1424 1122	449 422 534 479 449 422 536	103.79 102.58 100.25 101.22 100.66 99.94 95.92	.0120 .0140 .0089 .0102 .0112 .0131	.0358 .0314 .0579 .0562 .0348 .6313 .0370	9.484 9.748 9.919 10.04 9.874 9.404 9.187	2.070 2.173 1.909 2.026 2.133 1.794	.991 .962 .969 .953 1.005 .967	59,494 64,460 51,062 54,538 55,931 60,234 46,560	20 21 22 23 24 25
5928 6156 6269 6254 6540 5589	2885 3365 3530 3700 4345 2605 2625	1107 1189 1209 1270 1077 1068	534 479 471 449 422 536 534	96.80 97.50 98.14 96.43 92.80 93.51	.0083 .0096 .0100 .0107 .0078	.0577 .0363 .0570 .058 .0528 .0597	9.587 9.748 10.26 10.18 9.830	1.785 1.880 1.910 1.979	.975 .956 .957 .970 	47,371 50,627 52,255 52,962 44,025	26 27 28 29 30 31 32
5884 5987 6050 6103 6526 5046	3035 3410 3520 3860 4975 1380	1145 1222 1240 1321 1529	479 449 442 420 367 534	94.58 94.06 94.13 92.70 92.15 86.62	.0089 .0101 .0104 .0116 .0150	.0370 .0356 .0382 .0328 .0289 .0374	9.657 9.821 10.27 9.583 9.510	1.846 1.942 1.958 2.097 2.289 1.690	.969 .968 .959 .959 .957	47,183 49,246 50,895 51,975 59,193 38,398	35 34 35 36 37 38 39
5125 5176 5352 5618 4321 4365 4313	2395 2660 3080 3910 1660 1710 1945	1060 1129 1219 1408 941 936 1005	479 449 419 367 536 534 479	85.96 85.24 84.44 83.62 77.66 77.76	.0077 .0087 .0101 .0130 .0060 .0061	.0368 .0356 .0334 .0302 .0363 .0386	9.317 9.487 9.358 8.776 8.838 8.802	1.771 1.858 1.955 2.185 1.631 1.734	.969 .958 .963 .939 .954	59,436 40,909 44,135 48,602 51,468 31,879 33,330	40 41 42 43 44 45
4514 4678 4920 3267 3325 3252 3403	2140 2440 3095 1160 1170 1287 1360	1075 1153 1302 874 843 908 934	449 419 367 536 534 479 449	76.37 76.41 75.89 61.25 62.73 61.83 62.26	.0078 .0089 .0113 .0052 .0052 .0058	.0357 .0341 .0321 .0374 .0413 .0359	9.076 9.429 9.645 8.194 8.994 8.224 8.267	1.807 1.888 2.098 1.579 1.549 1.634 1.684	.966 .952 .972 .909 .856 .917	34,757 37,370 41,248 22,540 22,918 23,602 24,171	48 47 48 49 50 51 52
3510 3512 3626 2257 1727 3765	1593 1668 1884 775 524 2170	990 1052 1111 790 682 1190	418 392 367 536 536 536	61.90 60.26 60.71 44.30 32.70	.0071 .0077 .0086 .0048 .0045	.0339 .0341 .0328 .0259 .0238	8.425 8.921 9.111 5.825 6.176 7.071	1.768 1.826 1.927 1.505 1.343	.910 .938 .950 .789 .524	25,542 26,522 27,953 14,648 11,519 30,492	53 54 55 56 57 58
3824 5890 5852 5960 4006 4112 4124	2255 2460 2430 2705 2840 3130 3130	1233 1281 1284 1362 1411 1492 1501	505 475 475 451 438 426 426	58.88 59.19 59.87 58.06 56.91 58.69 58.85	.0106 .0115 .0113 .0129 .0139 .0148	.0250 .0234 .0261 .0265 .0282 .0266 .0235	6.522 6.643 7.410 8.855 9.508 7.197 7.500	1.986 2.048 2.050 2.144 2.201 2.284 2.285	.980 .972 .986 .954 .939 .968	31,449 32,098 31,890 34,452 36,565 36,485 36,681	59 60 61 62 63 64 65
4110 4164 4156 4193 2408 2505 2585	3130 3270 3255 3235 1510 1750 2010	1550 1547 1515 1261 1408 1503	426 418 418 414 534 475 453	59.99 58.57 58.27 56.02 36.78 36.46 36.29	.0145 .0155 .0155 .0155 .0114 .0133 .0154	.0293 .0205 .0205 .0267 0.0279 .0264	9.118 6.744 6.744 9.350 8.118 8.395 7.949	2.330 2.325 2.319 2.070 2.230 2.328	.979 .972 .948 0.972 .992	58,024 57,570 57,517 58,983 20,072 22,032 23,521	66 67 68 69 70 71 72
2590 2612 2632 2559 2225 2148 1712	2010 2070 2071 1450 1502 1229 935	1509 1565 1558 1217 1155 1122 1024	453 435 435 534 534 534 534	36.40 36.48 36.84 36.57 35.50 36.66 29.08	.0153 .0158 .0156 .0110 .0102 .0098	.0227 .0247 .0259 .0288 .0301 .0307	7.692 8.354 8.750 8.434 8.519 8.718	2.329 2.398 2.385 2.034 1.992 1.959 1.917	.968 .990 .990 .947 .932 .929 .868	23,573 23,835 24,035 19,528 17,882 17,123	73 74 75 76 77 78 79
1306 885 797 690 3002 2965	789 740 728 683 1802 1799	1011 1095 1102 1130 1204 1244	534 534 534 534 534 517	22.40 14.36 12.67 10.33 47.20 45.79	.0098 .0143 .0160 .0184 .0108	.0347 .0253 .0281 .0213 .0275	9.792 9.200 10.95 10.00 7.798 7.850	1.955 2.178 2.257 2.362 2.010	.771 .614 .559 .509 .969 .971	13,098 9,807 7,028 6,416 5,854 24,592 24,557	80 81 82 83 84 85
3071	1905_	1262	510	47.51	.0111	.0282	8.018	2.074	1.000	25,203 NACA	88



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lun	Altitude	Ram-	Flight	Free-stream	Engine	Corrected	Compressor-	Combustor-	Combustor-	Calculated
	(ft)	pressure	mach	static	speed	engine	inlet total	inlet total	inlet total	combustor-
- 1		ratio	number Mo	pressure P _O	(rpm)	N/-/9	temperature	temperature	pressure	outlet total temperature
- 1	1	10-0		(1b \	(-,-,-,	(rpm)	(°R)	(°R)	P ₄	T ₅
				(so It abs/			`,	,	eq ft abs	(°R)
-										
87	35,000	1.307	0.631 .625	474 479	7260 7260	7848 7870	444	774 784	3185	1592
88		1.305	.629	478	7260	7870	442	784	3315 3311	1680 1700
91		1.298	.622 .627	480 479	7260 7260	7834 7863	446 443	787 794	3273 3413	1698
92		1.299	.623	779	7079	7667	443	758	3054	1833 1460
94		1.294	.619 .619	480 478	70 7 9 7079	7688 7667	440 443	754 758	3023 3098	1450 1530
95 96		1.275	.600	483	7079	6003	450	768	3065	1534
97	1	1.286	.611 .621	484 479	7079 7079	7603 7652	450 444	782 784	3179 3330	1668 1780
98		1.293	.618	478	8897	7497	439	743	2929	1400
00		1.304	.628	480 480	6897 6897	7366 7469	455 443	756 747	3893 3036	1403 1470
01]	1.299	.625	479	6897	7387	452	775	3071	1628
03	1	1.297	.621	478 478	6897 6716	7456 7237	444	770 1 734	3229 2869	1710 1360
04		1.297	.621	479 477	6716	7287	441	750	2847	1355
06		1.303	.627	480	6716 6716	7220 7206	449 451	742 761	2890 2956	1428 1550
07	- 1	1.295	.619	479	6716	7260	444	756	3096	1655
09	1	1.293	.618	480 481	6534 6534	7089 7089	441	722 717	2771 2730	1330 1300
10	- 1	1.329	.651	478 479	6534	8978	455	734	2830	1330
12		1.301	.625	480	6534 6534	7024 7011	449 451	751 740	2754 2843	1385 1492
13		1.292	.616	481 478	6534 8534	6998	453	748	2797	1500
15	1	1.302	.626	479	6534	7011 7063	451 444	745 741	2970	1548 1600
16 17		1.297	.636	481 478	6534 6534	7024 7018	449	753		1662
18	1	1.294	.619	481	6171	6696	450 441	762 700	3090 2492	1760 1237
19 20	1	1.291	.616 .619	482 480	6171 6171	6634 6604	449 453	704 724	2485	1280
21		1.300	.824	479	6171	6665	445	713	2489 2625	1380 1455
22	- 1	1.303	.627	479	6171 5808	6665 6302	445 441	735 672	2734	1755
24	1	1.312	.636 .619	476	5808	6296	442	669		
26	1	1.302	.626	478 480	5808 5808	629.6 6267	442	674 678	2135 2197	1127 1200
27 28	1	1.303	.627	479 478	5808	6209	454	698	2164	1280
29		1.304	.628	477	5808 5808	6273 6267	445 446	686 709	2260 2367	1333 1585
50 51		1.299	.623 .633	478	5445	5875 .	446	679	2023	1443
32		1.298	.622	476 479	5082 5082	5514 5509	441 492	619 625	1583	983
33 54	[1.310	.634 .621	479 479	5082 5082	7287 5428	447	631	1651	1035
55		1.302	.626	479	5082	5489	455 445	650 634	1596 1670	1103 1153
56 57	1	1.298	.621	479 477	5082 3993	5483 4316	446	649	1726	1320
58	- 1	1.330	.652	477	3086	3333	444	556 499	1032 763	855 660
59		1.860	.985	479 478	7260 7260	7645 7587	468	792	4255	1493
11	ĺ	1.879	.994	477	7260	7638	475 469	801 800	4316 4391	1543 1572
12		1.865	.988	477 480	7280 7260	7630 7587	470 475	805	4486	1670
4		1.852	.982	481	7260	7360	470	813 817	4660	1700 1813
15	- 1	1.858	.984	478 480	7260	7623 7667	471 465	819 814	4668	1825
7	1	1.843	.978	482	7079	7453	471	781		1825 1428
8		1.861	.986	478 479	7079 7079	7454 7433	468	783 793	4163 4290	1443
0	}	1.857	-984	478	7079	7440	470	793	4367	1540 1610
52	i	1.867	.989	479 477	7079 6897	7461 7249	467 470	804 777	4526 4137	1787 1470
3		1.872	.991	477	6897	7263	468	770	4041	1393
5		1.870	.990	477	6897 8897	7235 7269	472 467	784 792	4198 4334	1563 1780
67		1.855	.982	479	8716	7052	471	750	3808	1315
8	- 1	1.850	.981	476 479	6716 6716	7065 7059	469 470	758 766	3833 3914	1320 1415
9	1	1.853	.982	477 479	6716	7045	472	772	3993	1507
1	- 1	1.874	.992	477	6716 6534	7045 6854	472 472	781 747	4126 3643	1630 1273
3	- 1	1.846	.979	479	6534	6861	471	743		1255
4		1.873	992	477 479	6534 6534	6880 685 4	468 472	751 756	3720 3820	1350 1424
5	1	1.857	.984	481	6534	6808	478	771	3874	1563
7	1	1.884	.992	476 477	6534 6171	6887 6473	467 472	783 721	4187 3190	1825 1153
8		1.857	.984	478 478	6171	6480	471	727	3267	1230
: o l		+ + O / A	-332	4.7H	6171	64.80	472	727	3332	1007
0	- 1	1.861	.986	478 479	6171	6480	471	751	5399	1293 1377

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PROTOTYPE J40-WE-8 TURBOJET ENGINE (COMPRESSOR 1, COMBUSTOR A)

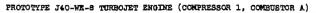
Combustor- outlet total pressure P5 (lb (sq ft abs)	Fuel flow Wr (Lb/hr)	Turbine- outlet total tempera- ture T ₆ (°R)	Projected exhaust- noszle area *7 (sq in.)	Engine- inlet air flow Wa,1 (lb/sec)	Engine fuel-air ratio f/a	Combustor total- pressure- loss ratio (P ₄ -P ₅)	Combustor total-pressure-loss coefficient (P4-P5)	Combustor total density ratio P4/P5	Combustion efficiency $n_{\rm b}$	Combustion parameter $\left(\frac{P_4/T_4}{V_b}\right)$ $\left(\frac{1b_*OR_*seq}{ft^3}\right)$	Run
3158 3226	2000 2220 2220	1292 1378	478 465	46.96 47.56 47.49	0.0118 .0130 .0130	0.0148 .0269 .0254	4.434 8.318 7.850	2.088 2.202 2.224	0.973 .984 1.008	28,211 27,877 27,843	87 88 89
3227 3183	2310	1400	457 451	46.97	.0137	.0275	8.571 9.208	2.219	.953	27,570 30,211	90 91
2966 2966	2605 1713	1530 1177	422 536	47.24 47.10	.0153	.0273 .0288	8.224	2.374 1.985	.974	24,187	92
2933 2928	1690 1882	1174	534 482	46.98 46.45	.0113	.0298 .0407	8.257 11.89	1.982	.984	23,537 24,886	93 94
3024 3094	1855 2115	1256 1374	479 449	45.71 46.15	.0113	.0134	3.905 8.019	2.030	.967	24,780 26,320	95 96
3165 2838	2450 1580	1483	422 534	46.65	.0095	.0249	8.218	2.328	.982 .961	28,851 22,330	97 98
2800 2856	1563 1770	1141	517 484	44.81	.0097	.0322	8.857 7.570	1.918	.939	22,552 23,854	100
2988 3164	1990 2275	1340 1428	449	44.73	.0124	.0270	8.384 6.842	2.159	.974	25,660 28,145	101
2773 2754	1515 1480	1103	536 534	45.58 45.51	.0092	.0335 .0114	8.972 8.774	1.917	.954 .970	21,739 21,519	103
2906 2875	1620 1825	1172 1280	479 449	44.65	.0101	.0274	8.020	1.914	.958 .986	22,641 23,790	105
3042	2115 1427	1383 1075	422 536	44.69	.0131	.0175	5.567 8.835	2.229	.976 .952	25,934 20,825	107
2680 2625	1360	1046	534	44.16	.0086	.0109	9.408	1,929	.932	20,352	109
2658 2788	1392 1512	1078 1138	534 479	44.01 42.88	.0088	.0608		1.872	.934	21,416	111
2750 2710	1625 1681	1190 1240	467 449	43.56 42.59	.0104	.0527	9.300 8.878	2.015 2.069	.954 .958	22,246	112
2925	1808 1955	1288 1531	435 422	42.86 43.68	.0117	.0152	4.688	2.192	.968 .983	24,280	114
3028	2085 2350	1395 1492	408 388	49.11	.0154	.0201	7.045	2.357	.964 .957	27,211	116
2597 2326	1165 1245	992 1047	534 480	41.68	.0078	.0099	9.694 6.778	1.841	.932 .913	17,947	118 119
2402 2580	1385	1142	422	39.20 40.03	.0098	.0350	10.000	1.975	.934	19,260 20,738	120
2677	2070 938	1476 985	367 536	38.51	-0149	.0209	7.308	2.408	.953	23,644	123
2051	954 915	962 902	536 534	38.00 37.34	.0070	.0092	9.545	1.740	-882	14,695	124 125
2050 2090	1030	978 1053	481 449	37.31 35.50	.0077 .0086	.0273	6.977 9.250	1.820	.979 .919	15,576 15,990	126 127
2199 2302	1250 1659	1122	422 367	36.04 34.60	.0096	.0270	7.722 9.286	1.997	.933	17,020 19.799	128 129
1959	1300 702	1292 861	367 536	30.85 29.98	.0117	.0316	10.16	2.194	.918	16,069	150 131
1522 1628	680 750	805 864	534 481	29.49	.0064	.0061	8.841 3.382	1.636	.742 .779	10,223	132 133
1539 1612	753 855	916 979	449	28.13 28.79	.0074	.0357	8.906 9.355	1.760	.819 .856	10,930	134
1676	1032	1133 747	367 536	28.00 20.14	.0108	.0290	8.475 8.182	2.095	.895 .471	12,823	136
737	670	607	536	15.81	.0118	.0341	8.125	1.370	.172	4,462	138
4127 4175	2330 2485	1205 1256	534 494	65.51 64.47	.0099	.0301	8.101 9.276	1.943	1.005 .990	33,499 35,130	139 140
4265 4364	2615 2940	1278 1371	480 449	65.69 65.11	.0111	.0287 .0272	8.182 7.974	2.023	.986 .983	35,720 37,114	141
4543	2975 3425	1395 1507	442 422	64.58 64.88	.0128	.0251	8.014	2.276	.987 .978	40,589	144
4543	3495 3520	1520 1520	414	64.53 65.29	.0150 .0150	.0268	8.562	2.289	.972 .975	40,700	145
4026	2120 2190	1151 1164	534 534	64.06 64.76	.0092	-0329	8.839	1.906	.988	32,596	148
4152 4246	2475 2740	1246 1323	479 449	64.85 62.90	.0106	.0322	8.903	2.007	.990	34,262 36,395	149
4426 3994	3205 2255	1467 1194	422 479	64.47 63.58	.0038	.0221	5.849 9.597	2.248	1.004	38,527 32,707	151
3896 4076	2030 2515	1122 1283	534 449	63.77 75.25	.0088	.0359	9.416 5.755	1.872	.982 1.184	30,930 28,251	153 154
4236 3671	2950 1808	1410	422 534	62.64	.0131	.0249	7.500	2.241	.992	36,185 28,380	155 156
3692 3778	1815	1055 1148	534 479	62.03 61.02	.0081	.0368	9.097	1.913	.960	28,373 30,267	157 158
3863 4004	2300 2670	1239 1368	449	60.86 60.70	.0105	.0326	9.286 8.652	2.018	.990 .996	31,901 53,626	159 160
3508	1640	1021	534	59.70	.0076	.0371	9.184	1.777	.958	26,732	161
3584	1640	1000	534 479	59.22 59.65	.0077	.0366	9.577	1.866	.910 .988	28,131	162
3693 3733	2050 2395	1171	449 422	59.52 57.99	.0096	.0333	9.203	1.949	.972 .977	29,779 30,933	164
4089 3065	3205 1245	1547 912	367 534	55.23 55.00	.0153	.0392	7.903 9.259	2.387	.982 .915	36,816 22,417	166 167
3148 3217	1435 1570	988 1056	449	54.71 54.81	.0073	.0364	8.815	1.756	.934 .967	23,349	168
3299 3557	1855 2470	1391	422 367	54.38 53.38	.0095	.0294	7.937 8.783	1.941	.949	25,708 30,439	170 171
2582	915	800	534	49.51	.0051	.0405	8.651	1.532	.853	17,560	172

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TABLE I. - Concluded. COMBUSTOR PERFORMANCE DATA FOR

							فرمها جريات فالمسا		1.46	:* **
Run	Altitude (ft)	Ram pressure ratio P ₁ /P ₀	Flight mach number Mo	Free stream static pressure Po (1b) sq ft abs	Engine speed N (rpm)	Corrected engine speed N/√6 (rpm)	Compressor- inlet total temperature T3 (°R)	Combustor- inlet total temperature T ₄ (OR)	Combustor- inlet total pressure P4 (1b sq ft abs)	Calculated combustor- outlet total temperature T5 (OR)
173	35,000	1.880	0.995	476	5808	6098	471	696	2767	1040
174	20,000	1.868	.989	477	5808	6098	471	699	2802	1103
175 176	\	1.868	.987	478 480	5808 5808	6093 6110	472 469	699 702	2873 2969	1158 1250
177		1.872	.991	478	5808	8104	470	718	3092	2443
178 179		1.868	.989	479 478	5082 5082	5331 5336	472	659	1983	843 855
160	1	1.854	.983	478	5082	5341	471 470	644 645	2018 2043	897
181 182	!	1.854 1.850	.983	479	5082 5082	5336 5341	471	845	2062 2110	923
183		1.863	.987	481 481	5082	5546	470 469	64.7 656	2247 1932	987 1130 1547
184 185	45,000	1.294	0.619	289 290	7260 7260	7913 7746	437 456	768 790	1932 1892	1547 1563
186	1 1	1.299	.623	289	7260	7950	433	767	1945	1560
187 188		1.288	.609	289 292	7260 7260	7892 7892	439	781	1985 2021	1672
189	1 1	1.289	.614	290	7260	7819	439 447	783 798	2039	1697 1775
190 191	1	1.309	-633	286.	7260	7957	432	791	2126	1860
192	l i	1.299	.623 .616	289 290	7260 7260	7950 7921	433 436	792 787	2126 2104	1863 1810
193	!	1.286	.611	290	7260 7079	7913	437	790	2103	1820
194	1	1.277	.607 .602	291 298	7079	7674 7695	442 439	759 754	1886 1901	1498 1477
196		1.293	.618	290	7079	7582	452	774	1855	1520
197	1	1.300	.624 .621	291 289	7079 7079	7716 7824	437 447	766 786	1987 198 4	1608 1727
199)	1.287	.612	290	7079	7716	437	785	2088	1853
200 201		1.302	.625	287 289	6897 6897	7407 7525	450 436	760 753	1798 1696	1463 1562
202		1.288	.613	290	6897	7456	444	786	1915	1650
203 204	1	1.290	.614	291 291	6897 6716	7518 7287	437 441	774 734	2036 1772	1810 1392
205		1.294	.619	289	6716	7233	447	745	1748	1423
206 207	l	1.285	.608	288 289	6718 6718	7206 7253	451 445	757 756	1771 1839	1508 1597
208		1.288	.613	289	8716	7327	436	759	1927	
209 210	i	1.296	.621	289 290	6534 6534	7096 7057	440 445	721 733	1694 1692	1342 1367
211	i	1.289	.614	291	6534	7050	446	740	1705	1440
212 213		1.303	.627 .623	290 287	6534 8534	7089 7129	441 436	737 741	1775 1839	1530 1647
214	1	1.278	.619	289	6171	6671	444	709	1513	1273
215 216	! !	1.288	.621 .613	291 289	6171 6171	6689 6689	442 442	714 712	1548 1580	1348 1410
217	}	1.291	.616	289	6171	6733	436	712	1627	1520
218		1.295	.619 .603	288 291	5990 5808	6541 6302	435 441	726 673	1578 1324	1775 1160
220		1.295	.619	291	5808	6290	445	678	1300	1165
221 222		1.298	.621 .623	291 287	5808 5808	6307 6296	440 442	687 687	1353 1363	1268 1320
223		1.301	.625	288	5808	6342	435	685	1409	1390
224 225		1.327	.649	286 288	5808	6337	436	706 675	1484 1278	1670 1515
226	1	1.311	.634 .626	289	5445 5082	5935 5524	437 439	630	976	1075
227	İ	1.300	.624	294 291	5082 5082	5504	443	634	992	1055
229		1.311.	.634	288	5082	5473 5519	447 440	647 636	1001 1026	1135 1143
230 231		1.289	.614	287	5082	5550	435	631	1030	1207
232	50,000	1.284	0.609	289. 224	5082 7260	5534 7928	438 435	64.6 775	1092 1529	1363 1590
233 234		1.270	.595	227	7280	7942	434	785	1581	1690
235		1.299	.623	223 225	7260 7260	7913 7950	437 433	797 7 94	1665 1629	1817 1813
236		1.258	.582	229	7260	7950	433	794	1624	1613
237 238		1.301	.625	222	7260 7260	7928 7928	435 435	794 800	1638 1650	1833 1870
239	Ì	1.288	.613	225	7260	7950	433	600	1651	1883
240 241		1.294	.619	222 234	7260 7079	7928 7752	435 433	796 759	1625 1527	1845 1520
242		1.280	.605	225	6718	6991	479	789	1298	1493
243 244	1	1.283	.608	226 226	5808 5808	6011 6557	484 436	730 681	937 1051	1250 1197
245	EE 000	1.295	619	225	5082	5250	486	678	687 1199	1115
246 247	55,000	1.302	0.626	163	7280 7280	7863 7870	443 442	786 798	1199	1847
248	1	1.287	.612	174	7260	7928	435	793	1267	1760
249 250	1	1.302	.626	175 178	7260 7260	7928 7942	435 434	80 <u>4</u> 804	1325 1325	1870 1883
251)	1.266	-591	188	7260	7863	443	805	1251	1855
252 253		1.309	.633	188 168	7260 7260	7865 7841	443 445	804 802	1263 1244	1840 1820
254		1.314	.837	162	7079	7681	441	778	1175	1630
255 256	}	1.315	.638	164 189	6716 6534	7314 7116	438 438	740 730	1076 1029	1407 1590
257	}	1.295	.619	168	5808	6325	438	683	790	1207
258 (1.279	.804	170	5082	5519	440	634	592	1103

NACA



pressure P5 (1b sq ft abs)	W _f (lb/hr)	total tempera-	nozzle				total-	density	1 77 -	1 /5 /24 1	i
(sq ft abs)	(11)		area	air flow	ratio f/a	pressure- loss ratio	pressure- loss	ratio	η_{b}	$\left(\frac{P_{4}/T_{4}}{V_{b}}\right)$	
		T ₆	A7	(lb/sec)		$\frac{(P_4-P_5)}{P_4}$	coeffic- ient	P4/P5	1	/lb, R,sec	
3650		(°R)	(sq in.)			-4	(P4-P5)		į	(lb, OR, sec)	1
							d ^p		-		
2690	938 1049	818 880	534 479	50.51 49.89	0.0052 .0058	0.0401 .0400	8.538 8.960	1.556	0.887 .935	18,185 18,905	173
2766 2836	1200	937 1030	449	49.65 49.84	.0067	.0375	8.992 11.37	1.727	.920	20,139	175 176
2994	1850	1227	367	48.14	.0107	.0317	B.991	2.076	.955 .785	25,815 11,630	177
1902	521 528	680 685	554 554	40.77	.0035	.0409	7.570 7.890	1.375 1.387	.791	11,879	178 179
1959	600 680	723 753	479 449	40.61 40.17	.0041 .0047	.0411	8.155 8.081	1.448	.792	12,462 12,875	180 181
2037 2171	767 991	815 951	422 367	40.14 39.82	.0053	.0346	7.374	1.581	.859 .915	13.358	182
1881	1213	1257	536	28.71 27.83	0.0117	0.0264	8.172 7.727	1.785 2.069 1.956	0.950	15,265 15,621 15,507	184
1913	1239	1265 1263	534 521	28.90	.0119	.0139	4.091	2.063	.942	15,717	185
1936	1574	1368 1395	480 487	26.52 28.70	.0134	.0247	7.656	2.195	.944	16,653	187
1984 2076	1520 1687	1471 1549	449 435	28.26 28.88	.0149	.0270	8.871 7.869	2.292	.946	17,795	189 190
2074	1687	1550 -	435	28.85	.0162	.0245	8.525	2.411	.960	19,093	191
2053 2056	1640 1649	1504 1513	435 435	28.80 28.72	.0158	.0242	8.500 7.833	2.557 2.557	.939	18,829	192
1843 1854	1141	1216	556 536	28.24 28.87	.0112	.0228	6.719 7.015	2.020	.928	15,159	194
1802	1130	1234	534	27.86	.0113	-0286	8.154		.934	14.837	198
1914 1932	1310 1450	1315 1430	480 451	28.62 28.04	.0126	.0270	8.154 8.387	2.157 2.256	.945	16,104	197
2013 1746	1650 1057	1551 1193	422 534	28.24 27.59	.0162	.0359	12.93 7.937	2.449	.957	18,952 14,241	199
1849	1223	1281	480	28.33	.0120	.0248	7.460	2.127	.955	15,394	201
1867 1985	1350 1570	1571 1515	451 422	27.64 28.13	.0136 .0155	.0251 .0251	8.000 8.793	2.203	.933	16,176 18,066	202
1723 1694	1000	1155 1158	536 534	27.46 26.98	.0101	.0277	7.903 9.016	1.950	.915	15,804 15,726	204
1721	1101	1239	479	26.45	.0116	.0282	8.197	2.050	.917	14,218	206
1790 1864	1245 1440	1325	451 422	26.96 30.15	.0128	.0267	8.305 4.167	2.170	.957	15,178 14,852	207
1649 1636	928 930	1092 1109	536 534	26.61 26.67	.0097	.0266	7.500 9.180	1.912	.895	15,081 12,991	209
1650 }	1020	1183	479	26.23 26.56	.0108	-0323	9.167	2.011	.911	13,341	211
1728 1806	1152 1319	1267 1381	451 422	26.55	.0120 .0138	.0254 .0180	7.627 5.893	2.130	.933	14,239 15,489	212
1456 1492	789 887	1031	534 479	24.51 29.65	.0089	.0376 .0362	10.18	1.865	.874	11,269	214 215
1531 1587	950 1095	1174	451 422	24.42 24.30	.0108	.0310 .0246	9.074	2.043	.906	12,296	216 217
1540	1315	1525	367	21.81	.0167	.0241	9.048	2.505	.907	15,998	218
1260 1254	673 673	938 937	536 534	22.43 22.19	.0083	.0483 .0354	12.55 9.020	1.812	.794	9,474	220
1305 1315	773 794	1038 1100	479 451	22.08 21.72	.0097	.0355 .0352	9.796	1.914	.823	10,054	221
1374	895	1171	422	21.92	.0113	.0249	7-447	2.081	.872	10,911	223
1448	1173 942	1435 1303	367 367	21.01 18.96	.0155	.0243	8.781 9.737	2.424	.886	12,783	224
956 1026	593 585	886 871	536 534	17.92	.0092	.0205	4.878	1.742	.645	6,414	225 227
968	663	942	479	17.88	.0103	-0330	8.047	1.814	.632	6,751	228
992 967	627 683	953 1029	451 422	17.35 17.33	.0100	.0531	9.189 17.50	1.857 2.038	.679 .721	7,338	230
1059 1486	779 995	1180	367 536	17.06 22.36	0.0127	0.0281	9.706 8.431	2.176	0.931	12,590	231
1545 1621	1172 1232	1586 1502	483 471	22.49 22.33	.0137	.0240	7.600 9.565	2.211	.949	13,486 15,230	233 234
1594	1285	1501	455	22.37	.0160	.0215	7.292	2.353	.926	14.419	235
1586 1596	1282 1282	1501 1522	455 447	22.28 22.33	.0160	.0234	7.917 8.936	2.338 2.370	.926	14,375 14,728	236 237
1612 1612	1356 1351	1559 1565	443 443	22.17	.0170 .0168	.0230	8.261 8.298	2.393 2.411	.918	15,127	238
1603	1292	1532 1234	442	22.30 22.28	.0161	.0135	4.583	2.346 2.057	.944	14,901	240
1487 1254	953 801	1214	536 536	22.76 19.45	.0116	.0262	7.692 9.565	1.958	.931 .875	12,274	241
896 1014	659 674	1027 989	536 536	15.11 17.52	.0121	.0438 .0352	11.39 9.487	1.790	.602	6,990	243
660 1164	568 908	931 1346	534 527	11.92 16.57	0.0132	0.0292	9.643	1.712 2.158	0.813	10,559	245
1207	1002	1517	487	16.70	.0167	.0251	8.857	2.343	.897	11,153	247
1226 1285	1002	1448	473 455	17.39 17.74	.0160	.0328	11.08	2.293	.873 .891	11,209	248
1295	1123	1568 1544	455 455	17.66 16.46	.0177	.0227	8.108	2.396	.894 .857	12,175 12,173 11,685	250 251
1231	1065	1554	451	16.81	.0176	.0253	9.143	2.349	.860	11,604	252
1220	1012 854	1509 1337	536	16.85 16.53	.0167 .0143	.0193	6.667 9.167	2.314 2.156	.888	11,239	253 254
1050	779 744	1138	536 536	16.12 15.69	.0134	.0242	7.222	1.948 1.985	.697	8,663	255 256
762 571	655 637	977 924	536 538	12.85	.0142	.0355 .0355	9.655	1.832	.504 .366	5,855 4,288	257 258

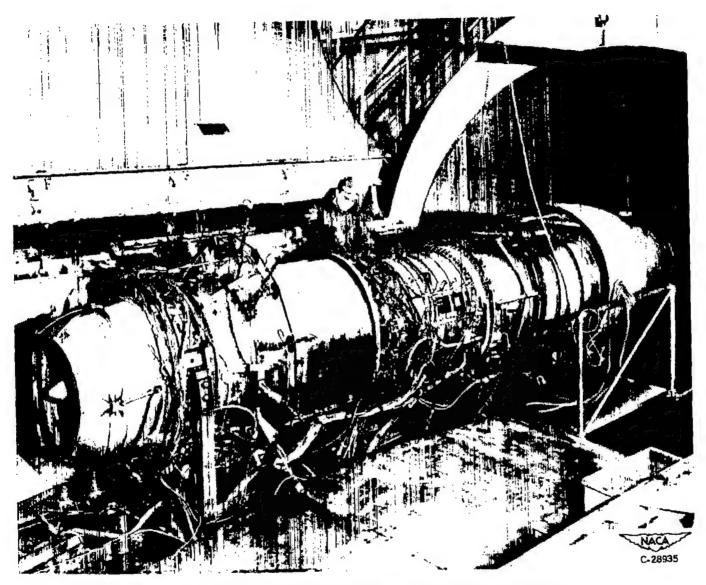
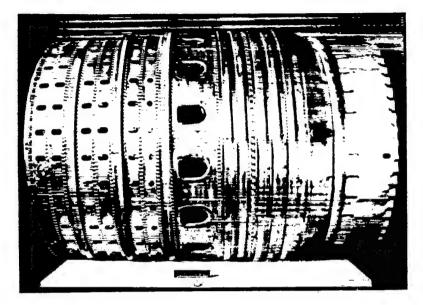


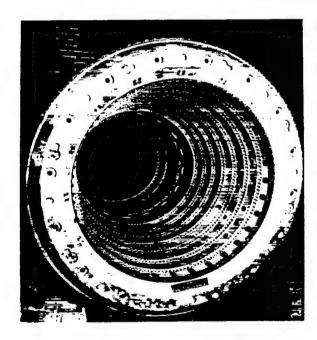
Figure 1 - Engine installation in altitude wind tunnel test section.

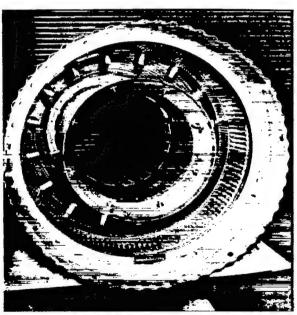
Air flow





(a) Side view.



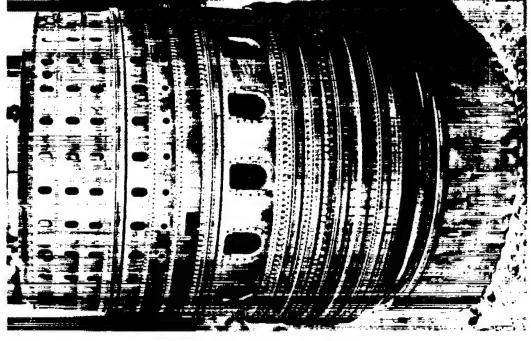


(b) Front view.

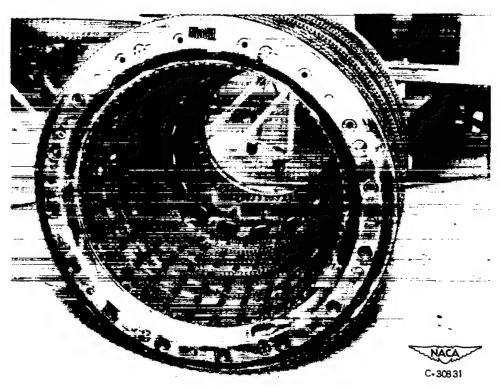
(c) Rear view.

Figure 2. - Engine combustor A.

Air flow



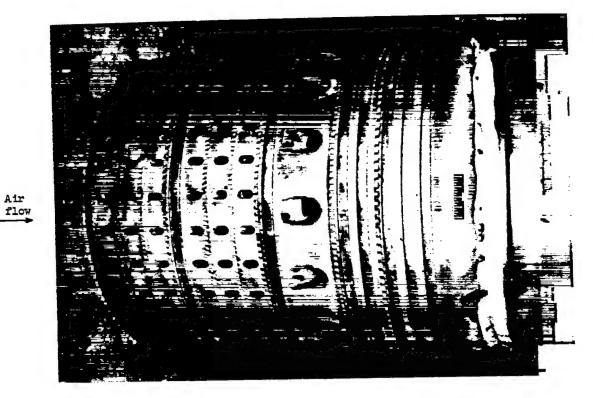
(a) Side view.



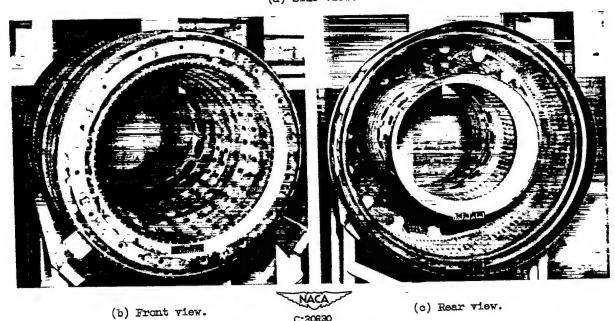
(b) Front view.

Figure 3. - Engine combustor B.





(a) Side view.



C-30830 Figure 4. - Engine combustor C.

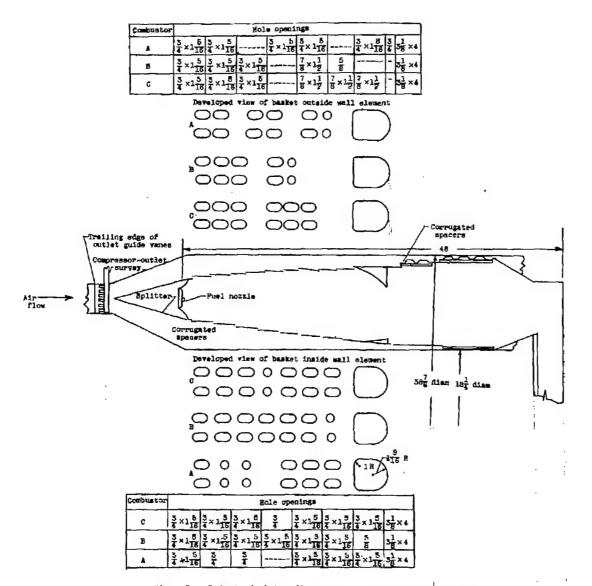


Figure 5. - Combustor-basket configurations. All disensions are in inches.

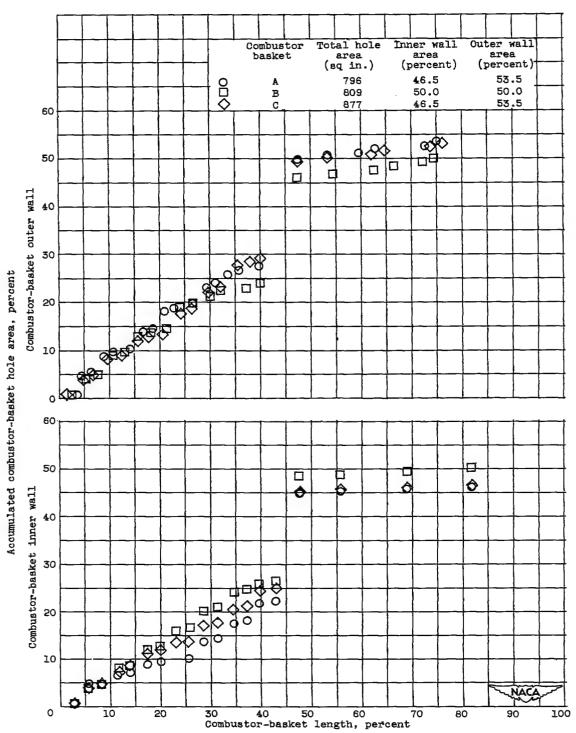
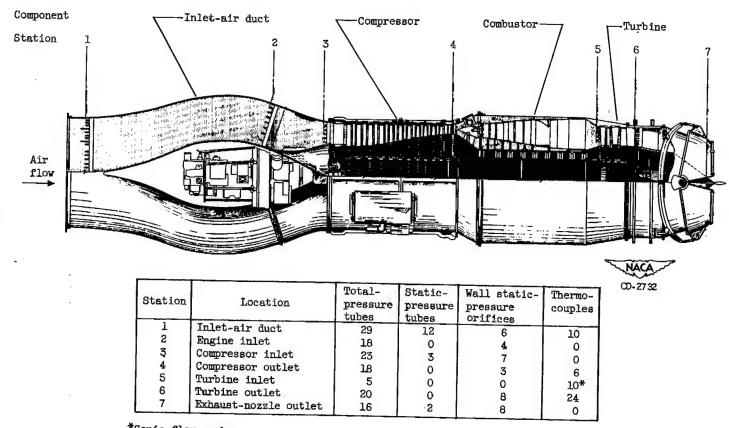


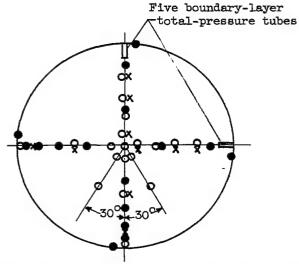
Figure 6. - Percentage of total open area of combustor baskets.



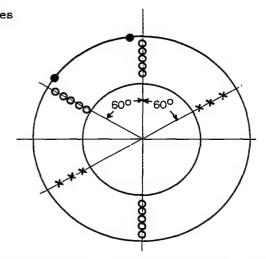
*Sonic flow probes

Figure 7. - Top view of turbojet-engine installation showing stations at which instrumentation was installed.

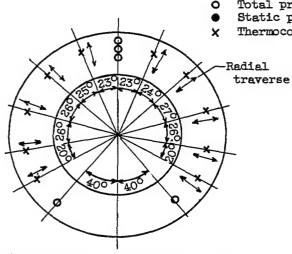




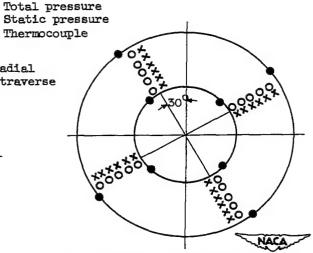
(a) Station 1, cowl inlet. Diameter, 34 inches; location, 6 inches downstream of cowl-inlet flange.



(b) Station 4, compressor outlet. Passage height, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; location, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch downstream of trailing edge of fixed vanes.



(c) Station 5, turbine inlet. Passage height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; location, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches upstream of leading edge of first stage turbine-nozzle diaphragm.



(d) Station 6, turbine outlet. Passage height, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; location, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches downstream of trailing edge of turbine rotor.

Figure 8. - Location of instrumentation. Viewed looking downstream.



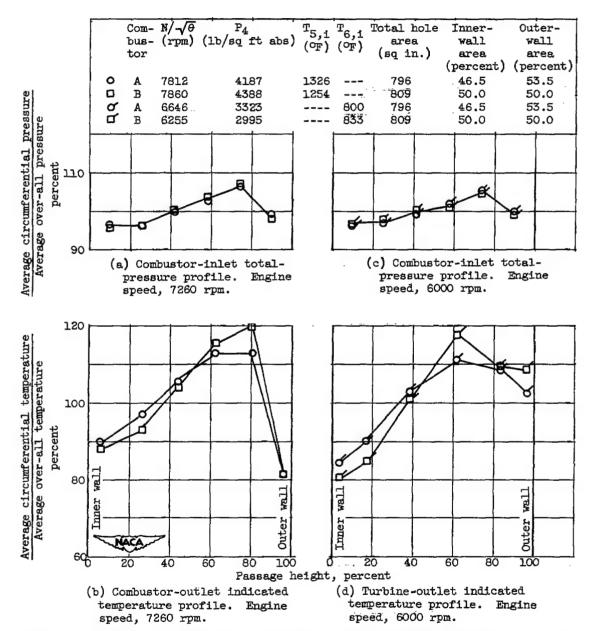


Figure 9. - Effect of combustors on combustor-outlet indicated temperature profiles.
Altitude, 30,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62; compressor, 1.

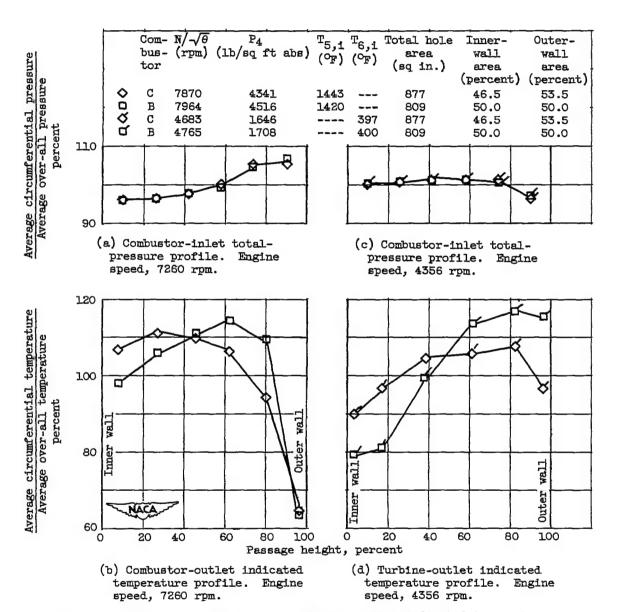


Figure 10. - Effect of combustors on combustor-outlet indicated temperature profiles. Altitude, 30,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62; compressor, 3.

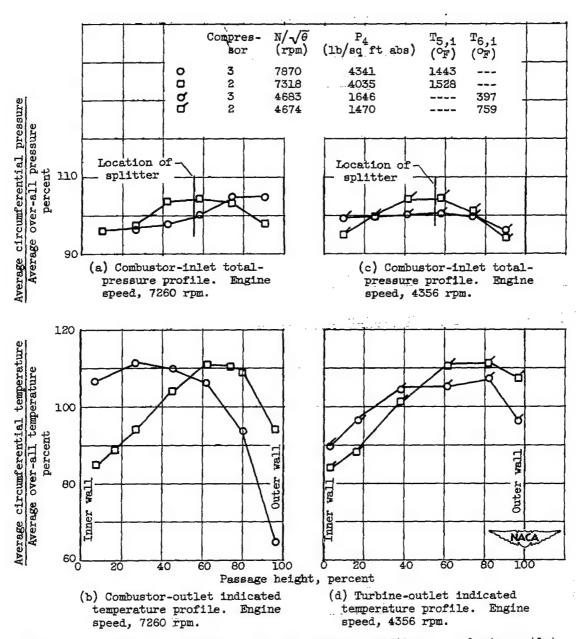


Figure 11. - Effect of combustor inlet-air pressure profiles on combustor-outlet indicated temperature profiles. Altitude, 30,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62; combustor, C.

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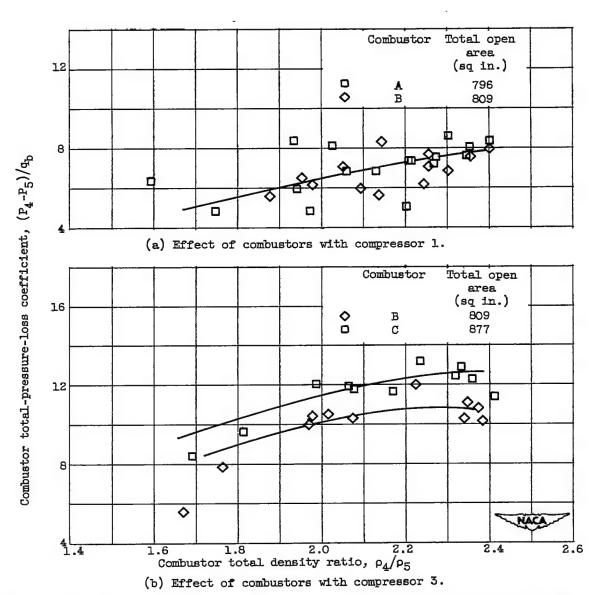


Figure 12. - Variation of combustor total-pressure-loss coefficient with density ratio for several combustors. Altitude, 30,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62.

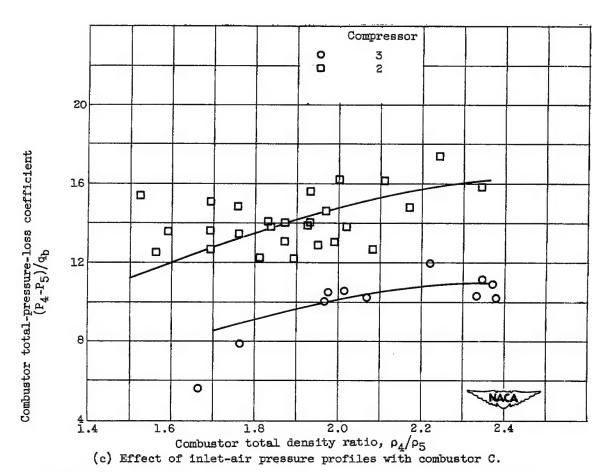


Figure 12. - Concluded. Variation of combustor total-pressure coefficient with density ratio for several combustors. Altitude, 30,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62.



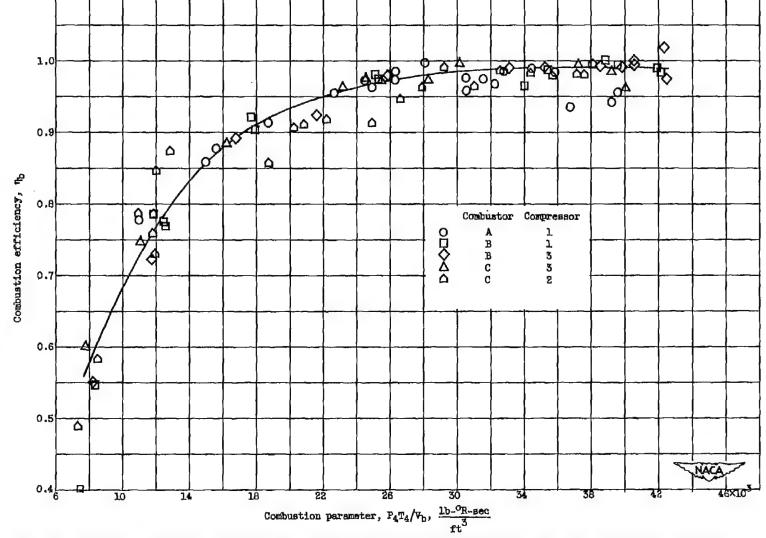


Figure 13. - Variation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameter for three combustors and three compressors. Altitude, 30,000 feet; flight Mach number, 0.62.

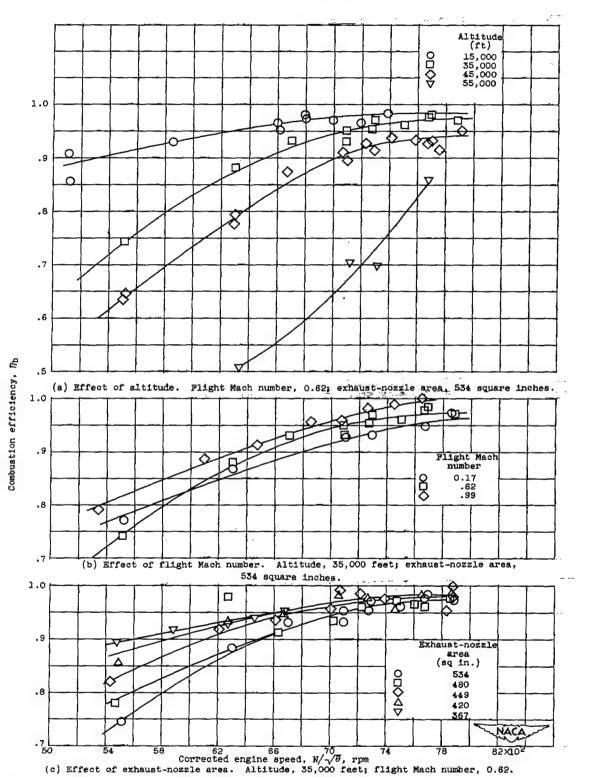


Figure 14. - Variation of combustion efficiency with corrected engine speed. Prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine (compressor 1, combustor A).

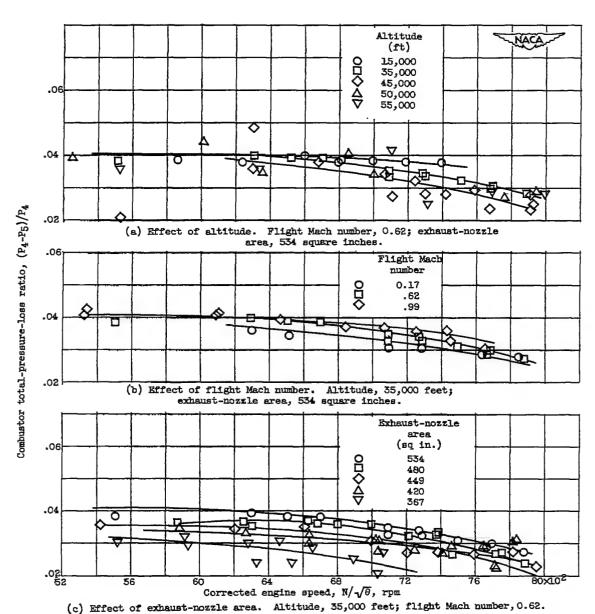


Figure 15. - Combustor pressure-loss characteristics in terms of engine parameters. Prototype

J40-WE-8 turbojet engine (compressor 1, combustor A).

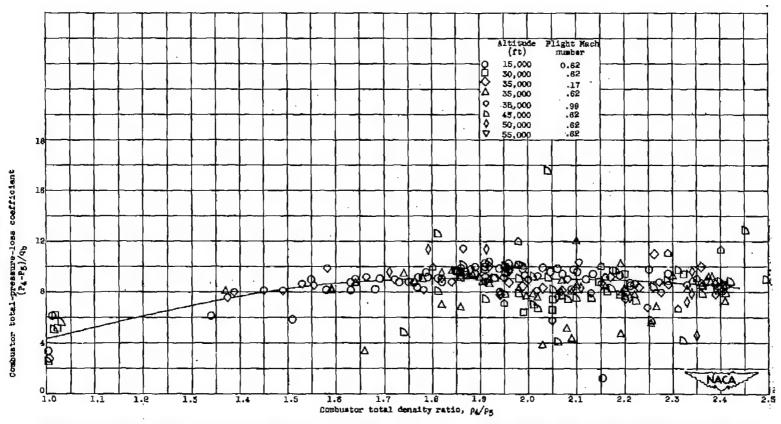
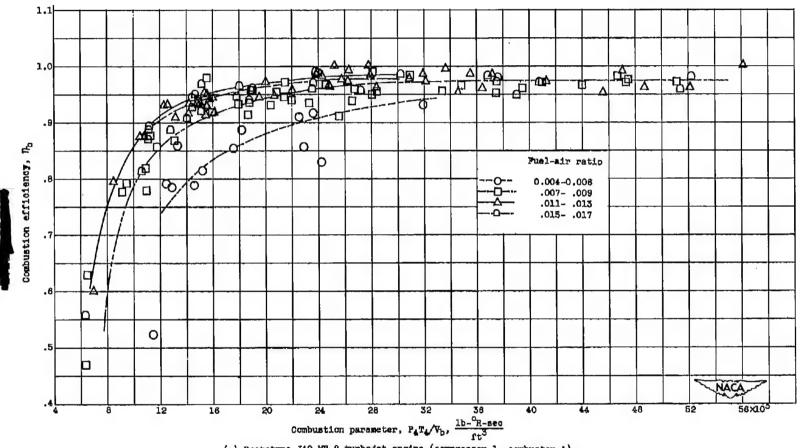


Figure 18. - Combustor pressure-loss characteristics in terms of combustor parameters. Prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet angine (compressor 1, combustor A).



(a) Prototype J40-WE-8 turbojet engine (compressor 1, combustor A). Figure 17. - Variation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameter.

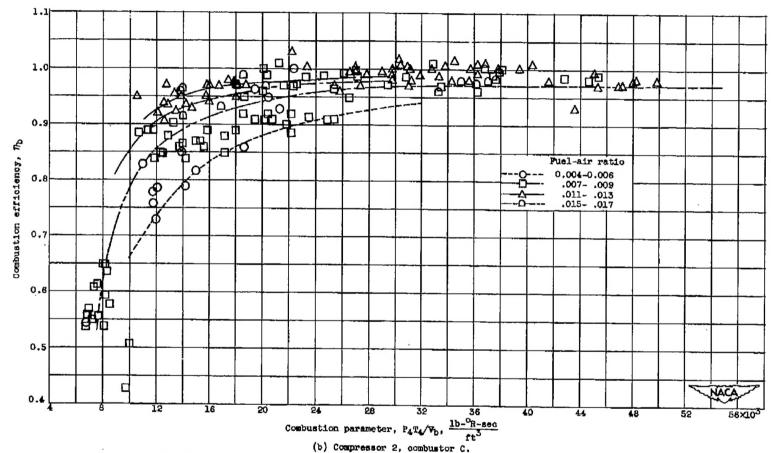


Figure 17. - Concluded. Variation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameter.

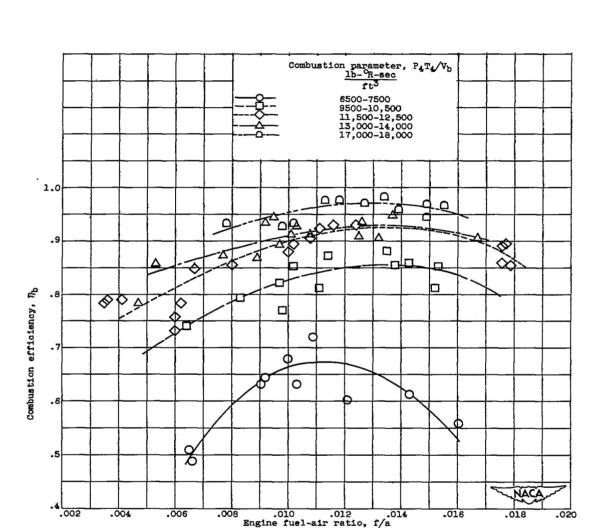


Figure 18. - Variation of combustion efficiency with fuel-air ratio for several values of combustion parameter. Compressors 1 and 2 with combustors A and B, respectively.



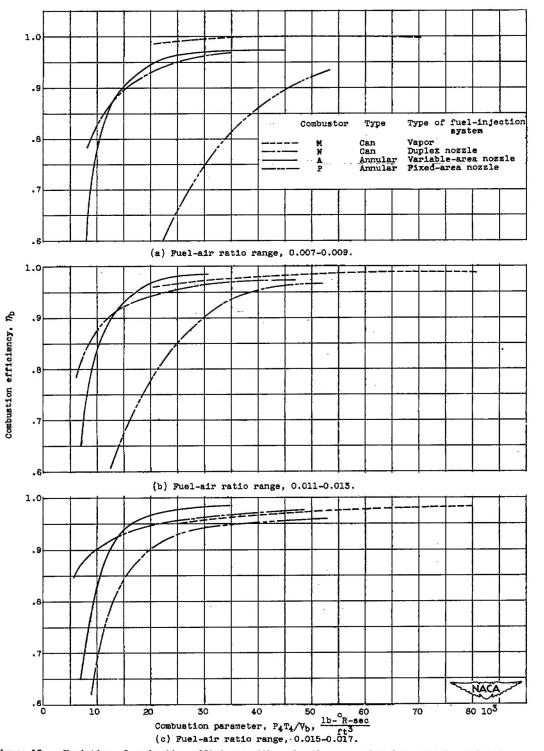


Figure 19. - Variation of combustion efficiency with combustion parameter for several unrelated combustors.

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